Department of Homeland Security



Science & Technology Directorate

Emergency Preparedness & Response
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A Roadmap for Integrated Modeling & Simulation for Emergency Response



Department of Homeland Security Mission

- Prevent terrorist attacks within the US
- Reduce vulnerability
- Minimize damage, assist in recovery
- Enhance "normal" functions
- Ensure economic security is not diminished
- Monitor connections with illegal drug traffic



General DHS Organization Structure

Secretary
Deputy Secretary

- Coast Guard
- Secret Service
- Citizenship & Immigration & Ombuds
- Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
- Legislative Affairs
- General Counsel
- Inspector General
- State & Local Coordination
- Private Sector Coordination
- International Affairs
- National Capital Region Coordination
- Counter-narcotics
- Small and Disadvantaged Business
- Privacy Officer
- Chief of Staff

Information
Analysis &
Infrastructure
Protection

Science & Technology

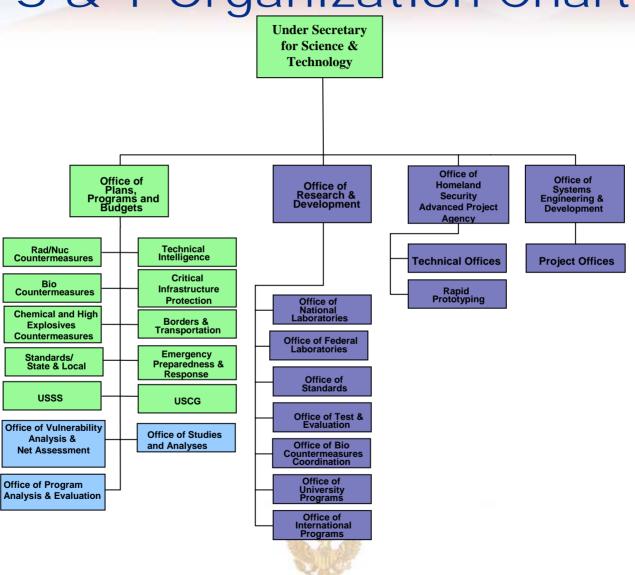
Border & Transportation Security

Emergency
Preparedness
& Emergency
Response

Management



S & T Organization Chart



Office of Research And Development:

Federal Stewardship

HSARPA:

Engage the Private Sector

Systems
Engineering &
Development:

Systems Testing & Acquisition

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Programs, Plans and Budgets

Defines Needs Identifies Gaps Prioritizes Programs

Security Missions:
CBRN/HE Countermeasures
Information Analysis
Critical Infrastructure Protection
Interoperability
Standards

<u>Homeland Missions</u> (USCG, USSS, BTS, EP&R)

Capability Push/Market Pull

Operational End Users



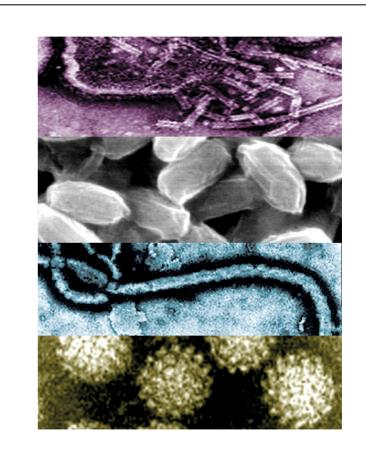
S&T Research Agenda

- Bio-Countermeasures
- Chemical Countermeasures
- Radiological and Nuclear Countermeasures
- High Explosives
- Standards
- SAFECOM
- Threat and Vulnerability, Testing and Assessment
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Homeland Missions



Bio-Countermeasures

- Urban monitoring including BioWatch
- Detection technologies
- Decontamination and restoration
- Forensics and attribution
- National agrobioterrorism strategy





Chemical Countermeasures

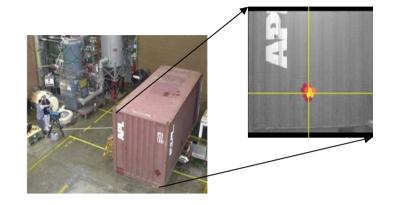
- Key characteristics sought
 - Rapid response
 - Low false alarm rates
 - Wide area releases
- Facility protection
- Chemical characterization and detection
- Response and restoration

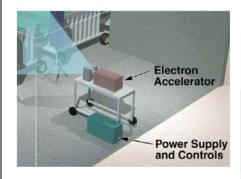




Rad/Nuc Countermeasures

- Nuclear smuggling assessment
- Defeat surreptitious intrusion
- Detectors and sensors
 - -Materials advances
 - -Prototype pilot demos
 - Sensor network applications
 - -Collective analysis of multiple sensor data
- Attribution
- Active interrogation
- Passive detection improvements (COTs and new technologies)







High Explosives Countermeasures

Detectors

- Next generation bulk, trace, combination
- Repackaging COTS for new purposes
- Novel technologies stand-off and imaging technologies

Systems Approach

- Different suites for different applications
- -Hardening aircraft
- -Hardening fixed facilities

Applications

- -Civil aviation
- -Other transportation modes
- -Bridges and tunnels
- -Heavily populated areas



Standards

- Matrixed support
 - SAFETY Act implementation
 - Detection and information exchange tools
 - Training and certification for first responders
 - Bio agent detection
 - Rad/nuc material detection
 - Consequence assessment and risk analysis

Functionality



Does :his work



Does this solv the right problem

do l



Efficiency

Interoperability



Radiation/ Multi-Toxin Detection Meter



How do I



Will this work with my other devices



How do I omparison shop

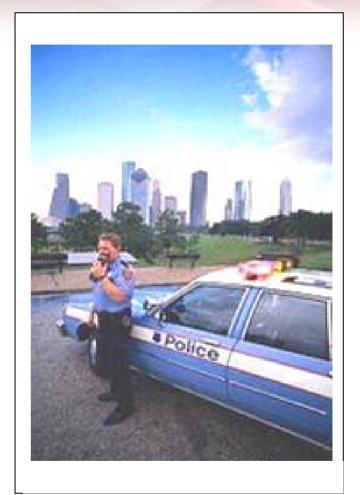


Sustainability



SAFECOM

- E-Gov program to help first responders achieve short-term interoperability and long-term compatibility in communications
- Coordinated national strategy and supporting architecture for interoperable communications
- Outreach to local, state and Federal public safety agencies
- Equipment reliability







Threat Vulnerability Threat Assessment

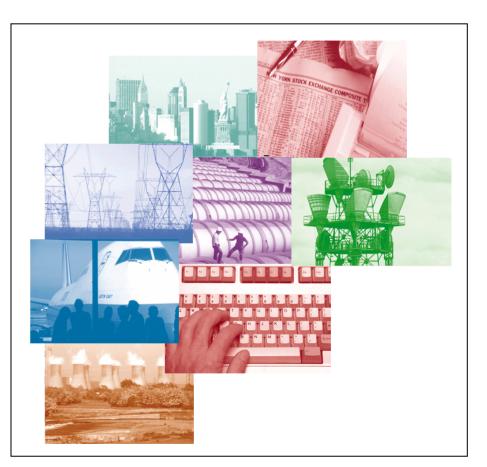
- Advancing intelligence and information analysis capabilities
- Biometrics
- WMD assessments
- Cyber security
- Advanced scientific computing
- Mapping and warning systems R&D
- Behavioral research





Critical Infrastructure Protection

- Self-correcting systems
- Self-defending systems
- Automated response platforms
- Video motion detection
- Multi-sensor warning systems
- Defeat insider adversaries





Homeland Missions

National security special events

Protectees and facilities

Hardening targets

Investigation and apprehension



U.S. Secret Service



Border and Transportation Security Smuggled contraband

Next generation non-intrusive inspection systems

Interoperable communications

Safe Cities

Command and control

Personal protection for first responders



Emergency Preparedness and Response



U.S. Coast Guard

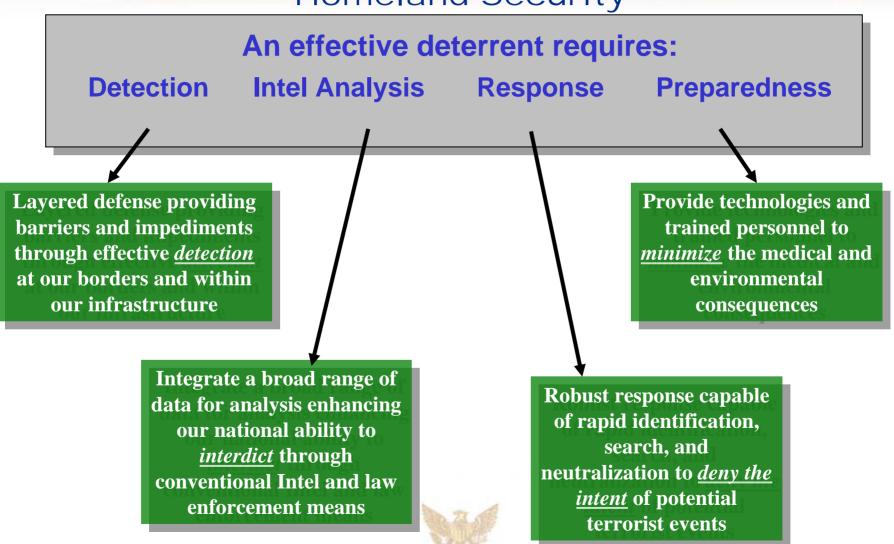
Maritime traffic and navigation

Detection technologies

Wide-area surveillance

Ballast water verification

An effective deterrent against CBRN threats is key to the success of the Department of Homeland Security



Objectives of the EP&R Portfolio

- Enhance mission of all EPR operational units through targeted RDT&E and systems engineering and development
- Provide S&T capability and technologies to enhance the situational awareness and emergency operations missions
- Partner with operational end-users to identify requirements, develop and field capabilities to counter threats and enhance mission operations
- Provide scientific underpinnings for public readiness and state, local, and federal emergency responders training & education programs with respect to CBRN and other emerging threats



Support from Modeling and Simulation

M&S Objective for Emergency Preparedness and Response:

A system of interoperable, versatile modeling, using real time inputs, integrated with simulation capabilities to inform the emergency preparedness, response and recovery activities, in operations, training or exercises, and demonstrate consequences of decisions.



System

- Interface with multiple models for multiple events
- Interface of simulations from different levels
- Multiple sources of data with different formats
- Compatible with end-to-end studies
- Guide sensor location



Interoperable, Versatile Modeling

- Ability to model for various environments
- Ability to characterize the incident with modeling
- Pattern recognition
- Multiple scales
- Can digest data from multiple formats



Real-Time Inputs

- Realistic situational awareness is dependent upon modeling using current data from observation networks
- Ability to quickly mine for meteorological and environmental data
- Limitations and uncertainties of modeling because of data need to be quantified



Integrated with Simulation Capabilities

- Simulations must be customizable/adaptable to different jurisdictions and scalable
- Must allow for multi-dimensional inputs from various users
- Must be seamlessly integrated with modeling
- Should be able to generate scenarios

Integrated with Simulation Capabilities (cont.)

- Limited time and resources to conduct field exercises in required quantity or the complexity needed for training decision makers
- Lack of effective mechanisms for simulating inter-agency coordination



To Inform

- M&S outputs must be geared toward decision makers
- Systems must be interoperable to maximize the common operating picture vertically and horizontally
- Outputs must be complete



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Consequences of Decisions

- "What if" scenarios at critical nodes
- See impacts on others' decisions
- Cascading effects



EP&R Portfolio Technology Integration at the system level

- Examine the "system" at an operational level
 - Effectiveness
 - Human interface
 - Operation & Maintenance
 - Training
 - Regional vs. local
- Allows full-system evaluation
 - Avoid developing stovepipes
 - Exploit available synergies among technologies
- Assist the transition of DHS-developed technologies



Conclusion

Validation!

